

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.02

July 1, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 83 " 79

July 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 89 " 63

2950 日九十月五

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

四 一 月 七 日 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN HARVESTS A FAILURE.

GERMANS CLAIM BIG SUCCESSES IN GALICIA.

Some Deeds that Earned the Victoria Cross.

ACUTE CRISIS IN SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RAIN HAMPER HOSTILITIES.

June 30, 1 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that persistent rains continue to hamper operations which are mostly confined to intense artillery actions.

AN INSPIRING RESCRIPT.

June 30, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that expressions of the utmost determination are being received from Russians in all parts of the country to devote the whole of its strength in equipping the army as announced in the Imperial rescript.

"I derive from this, national unity," says the Tsar, "unshakable assurance for a brilliant future. The prolonged war calls for even fresh efforts. The enemy must be crushed; otherwise peace will be impossible."

The rescript concludes:—Russia and the Russians will solve this national problem by satisfying the needs of their valiant Army, and announces that Parliament will resume in August to hear the voice of the country.

COTTON OPERATIVES REFRACTORY.

June 29, 8.40 p.m.
The Cotton Operatives' Societies have decided to remain outside the scope of the Munitions Bills but are prepared to discuss how far they can go by voluntary action without accepting compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Henderson on behalf of Mr. Runciman to-day received representatives of the societies to discuss with them their attitude.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

CLAIM TO BE IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

June 29, 8.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's representative at Amsterdam the German communiqué reports that General Linsingen pursuing the enemy has repulsed the Russians on the entire front from Halicz across the Gailalipa.

Further north the Austro-Germans reached the regions of Semeylani on the Gailalipa and Kamionka on the Bug. Below Kamionka the Russians retired behind the Bug without awaiting attack.

The Russians yesterday were resisting at Mostywilki, fifty kilometres north of Lemberg and also north east and west of Tomassow. We are thus in Russian territory and under our pressure the enemy is beginning to evacuate positions at Tanaff on the Lower San.

CRISIS IN SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.

June 30, 1.55 p.m.
There is an acute crisis in the South Wales coal trade. The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman was all day yesterday making a fruitless endeavour to settle the dispute arising out of the new wages agreement proposed by the men.

LORD KITCHENER TO SPEAK ON RECRUITING.

June 30, 1.55 p.m.
Lord Kitchener is to speak at the Guildhall on July 9, explaining the necessity for further recruiting to maintain the British front at the maximum strength.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS: A WARNING.

June 30, 1.35 p.m.
Herr Meyer Gerhardt, in an article in a Berlin magazine, warns the Germans not to mistake the serious feeling of the Americans. He says that the misunderstanding between the two countries must be adjusted, as the friendship of America is too precious to be lost. The *Lokalanzeiger* rejoices to gather from Herr Meyer Gerhardt's article that the German Government is about to answer the American Note in a most conciliatory manner.

TRADE UNIONISM SAFE-GUARDED.

June 30, 1.55 p.m.
It is understood that the enrolment of voluntary munition workers is most satisfactory. The success of the scheme is assured by further concessions by Mr. Lloyd George to the Labour organisation, of Trade Union restrictions after the war.

GERMANS NOTIFIED AS TO AMERICAN SHIPS.

June 30, 1.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that the American Government is now notifying the German Admiralty the time of departure of every passenger ship and the hours it is likely to traverse the war zone, in order to prevent attacks upon American vessels.

A GALLANT FEAT.

June 30, 1.55 p.m.
The distinguished Service Order has been bestowed upon Naval Lieutenant-Commander C. L. Kerr for a gallant affair on the Danube between April 21 and 22. With a British picket boat he reconnoitred the Austrian monitors at night-time and torpedoed one under a most heavy fire. The enterprise was boldly and skillfully carried out and Gunner W. Long, who fired the torpedo, receives the Distinguished Service Cross.

SOME STIRRING DEEDS OF VALOUR.

June 30, 9.05 p.m.
Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following:
Lance Corporal D. Finlay 2nd Battn. Black Watch, who led a bombing party at Rue du Bois, on May 9, of twelve men, with the greatest gallantry, until ten had fallen. Finlay then ordered the two survivors to crawl back and himself went to the assistance of one of the wounded men and rescued him from the fire-swept ground.
Private I. Lynn of the 2nd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers who, at Ypres, on May 2, when the Germans were advancing behind the poison gas, although almost overcome by the fumes, hauled his machine gun most effectively. He raised the machine gun higher up the parapet in order to obtain a more effective fire and thus checked the further advance. The deed had a fine effect on his comrades under the most trying circumstances. Lynn died from the effects of the gas the following day.

Lt. J. G. Smyth of the Ludhiana Sikhs, who, with a bombing party of ten men at Richebourg L'Evonne on May 18, voluntarily conveyed ninety-six bombs within twenty yards of the enemy's position over exceptionally dangerous ground. After two other parties had failed, Lt. Smyth succeeded in taking the bombs to the desired position. Assisted by two men, the other eight being killed or wounded, he had to swim a stream, exposed throughout to howitzer, shrapnel and machine and rifle fire.

Jemadar Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles, who led a platoon with great gallantry at Ypres on April 24. He afterwards collected various parties of the regiment when there were no British officers left, and commanded them until retirement was ordered. Subsequently he displayed remarkable bravery in helping to rescue eight British Indian officers under a most heavy fire.

Corpl. J. Ripley, 1st Battn. Black Watch, who, at Rue du Bois on May 9, was the first man of his battalion to ascend the enemy's parapet, from which he directed the men in the gaps of the German entanglements. He then led his section through the breach to the second trench. Here Ripley, with a few men, established himself, blocking both flanks and arranging the fire position which he continued to defend till all his men had fallen, he himself being badly wounded in the head.

Corpl. O. Sharpe, 2nd Battn. Lincolns who at Rougemontes on May 9, in charge of a blocking party was the first to reach the enemy's position. Using bombs in a most determined manner, he himself cleared fifty yards of the trench; then, being joined by four others, took another two hundred and fifty yards of the trench.

Lance Corporal W. Angus, 8th Highland Light Infantry who voluntarily left the trench at Givenchy, on June 12 under a most heavy bomb and rifle fire and rescued a wounded officer within a few yards of the enemy. Angus had a chance when, after escaping the enemy's fire, he sustained forty wounds from bombs—some very serious.

Sergt. Major F. Barter, Royal Welsh Fusiliers who when in the first line of the German trenches at Festubert on May 16, called for a volunteer to enable him to extend our line, and, with eight men who responded, bombed a German position and captured three officers, one hundred and two men and five hundred yards of trenches. Subsequently he found out eleven of the enemy's mine-loads.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BIG CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR LOAN.

June 29, 9.15 p.m.
Among to-day's large contributions to the war loan is one by the London County Council of one million pounds and by the Prudential Assurance Co. of three million pounds.

BRITISH PRISONERS RETURN.

June 29, 9.15 p.m.
The British prisoners from Germany arrived in the Thames by the s.s. *Rovingest* and were accorded a welcome by the steamers which sounded their sirens. There was also cheering on shore and those soldiers who were able to be on deck responded by cheering enthusiastically.

MORE HARVEST FAILURES.

June 29, 9.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich reports that Austrian official returns admit the failure of the barley and oats harvest. While the wheat and rye may be fair, the hay is extremely bad. From Hungary the reports are somewhat favourable, although the grain in many districts has been greatly damaged by the intense drought and heat.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES TURKEY.

June 29, 6.25 p.m.
The Italian press announces that the Italian ambassador has been recalled from Constantinople.

COTTON SEIZED AT MARSEILLES.

June 29, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the authorities have seized two large cotton cargoes at Marseilles. It was discovered that they were ultimately destined for Germany for the manufacture of gun cotton.

PRISONERS OF WAR—FRENCH REPRISALS.

June 29, 6.25 p.m.
The French Government has decided upon reprisals owing to the refusal of the Germans to supply lists of the French prisoners taken in Belgium and northern France. The privilege of correspondence has been withdrawn and all news stopped with regard to German prisoners in certain zones.

GERMANY'S "PEACE TALKERS."

June 29, 6.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the semi-official German press is now strongly rebuking the peace talkers. It affirms that it is essential that Germany's enemies should ask for peace, when it expects that Germany's demands would be decided upon. Till then they must fight and above all, remain united.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE LOAN.

June 29, 6.25 p.m.
The salient point of Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall was that the expenditure of the year would approach one thousand millions. Britain's normal annual saving was from three hundred to four hundred millions, and how could this unprecedented loan be met? The answer was, by national economy.
The conditions of the trade balance also afforded ground, not for anxiety, but for serious thought. During the first five months of the year our imports had increased by £32,500,000 and our exports had decreased by £73,750,000. That meant that, for twelve months, our indebtedness to other countries would amount to £280,000,000.

This could be counteracted, however, by reducing all unnecessary personal expenditure on imported articles like tea, sugar, wine, petrol, and also goods manufactured in Great Britain which could be exported.

TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS DRIVEN BACK.

(Havas Telegram.)
June 28.
Petrograd:—(official) In the Caucasus in Sarakamitch direction our skirmishers beat the Turks on the whole front north of Araxo and bayoneted covering troops at Maslagat and Ardos.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

(Continued on page 5.)

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There is an acute crisis in the South Wales coal trade.

The British ex-prisoners received a hearty ovation on their arrival in the Thames.

Austrian official returns admit the failure of the barley and oats harvest.

Earl Kitchener is to speak at the Guildhall on July 9 on the subject of recruiting.

The Italian Ambassador has been recalled from Constantinople.

The Cotton Operatives' Society has decided to remain outside the scope of the Munitions Bill.

A German communiqué claims that the Russians are beginning to evacuate their positions.

Persistent rains continue to hamper the operations of the Italian army.

In an Imperial Rescript the Tsar expresses his unshakable assurance of a brilliant future for Russia.

Large contributions to the War Loan have come from the London County Council and the Prudential Assurance Company.

NEWS.

Mr. B. W. Grey of the P.W.D. is confined to his room, having injured his knee.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

At the general meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club last night it was decided to expel all German members.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on July 12 for the purpose of passing resolutions against the admission of alien enemies to membership.

THE TORTURERS

Examples of Feroocious German Cruelty.

A remarkable statement was made by Mr. Handel Booth in the House of Commons as to the treatment of prisoners by the Germans. He said:—

"I have in my home at the present time Belgian men short of hands and legs, which have been cut off by those dreadful people because these Belgian working men were called on short notice to defend their homes. The Germans will go their own way. They have been smitten with a sort of frenzied madness. They will get worse and worse, and we have got to prepare ourselves and to steel our nerves for what has to come."

He ridiculed the idea of appealing to neutrals in behalf of the prisoners, pointing out that most of the neutral Powers, the United States included, had not attempted to protect the Belgians.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

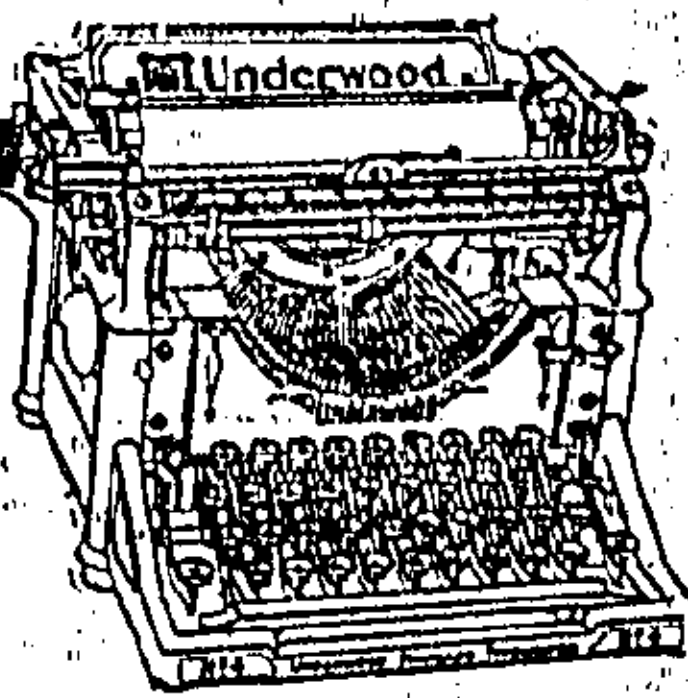
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Snowball: Big Sale, Government House Grounds.
Monday, July 12.
Extraordinary General meeting of H.K. Chamber of Commerce, New Government Building, noon.

NOTICES

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half-suffocated,
and sit up all night coughing
and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest! This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
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radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.

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Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested to
write to "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

Prepaid Advertisements

NOTICES.

Calcutta Derby Sweep.
The steward of the Calcutta
Turf Club have decided to
return the money repaid for the
Derby Sweep as soon as the
accounts have been made up.

Presented to Madame Tussaud's.
The collection of war exhibits
at Madame Tussaud's has been
added a large brass figure V. from
the clock on the tower of the
Cloth Hall at Ypres.

Stonehenge for the Nation.
Following the announcement
that Stonehenge is to be put on
the market comes the suggestion
that it should be acquired for the
nation. A representative of the
Globe who made inquiries in
official quarters had been told
that there is very little likelihood
of raising a sufficient sum of
money at the present time, when
so much is needed for matters
connected with the war.

Breach of Export Ordinance
at Singapore.

In the Singapore District Court
last week, before Mr. E. L. Talma,
the postponed case where-in Mr.
Keroy Cunliffe of Messrs Brick-
mann and Co., was charged on
June 2nd, by Mr. Barley,
Registrar of Imports and Exports,
with exporting twenty-five tons
of gambier, without first obtain-
ing the necessary permit to do so.
Mr. Greville Smith who represented
Mr. Cunliffe, pleaded guilty, through
ignorance of the present
conditions prevailing, and sug-
gested that a nominal fine would
meet the case. Mr. Talma im-
posed a fine of \$25 and costs.

F.M.S. Government Service.

The following appointments are
notified in the F.M.S. Government
Gazette:—Mr. E. A. P. Helps to
be an officer of class 'V', the local
and temporary rank of Sergeant-
Major is granted to Colour-Ser-
geant E. May, Sergeant-Major,
M.S.V.R.; Mr. G. W. Bryant to
act as assistant District Officer,
Sittoung; Mr. H. Doel to act as
Chief Inspector of Police; Mr.
C. W. Harrison to officiate as
Collector of Land Revenue,
Seremban, and Registrar of Titles,
Negri Sembilan; Mr. R. E. Gor-
don Walker to act as magistrate,
Seremban; Mr. W. H. Boyd to
officiate as assistant District
Officer, Kuala Lumpur; Mr. F. A. S.
McClellan to officiate as magis-
trate, Kuala Lumpur, and to be
a member of the Board of
Examiners in law, Selangor; and
Messrs. A. J. S. Arrock and G. M.
Laidlaw to be local examiners in
law, Malaya, and Penang.

Loyalty of the Malay.

The Hon. R. G. Watson, Res-
ident of Perak, has this to say of
Malay loyalty in his report on the
state of Perak for 1914, just issued
as a supplement to the F.M.S.
Government Gazette:—"The
loyalty of the natives of the
country, the Peninsular Malays,
was hardly to be doubted. His
Highness the Sultan, at the meet-
ing of the Federal Council at
Kuala Kangsar in November,
made a striking speech in which
he reaffirmed (if such declaration
could be considered necessary)
his personal loyalty to His Majesty
the King, and pledging the ad-
herence of himself and his people
to the cause of the British Gov-
ernment. The proclamation, issued
jointly by His Highness and the
other Sultans, had without
doubt a marked effect in allay-
ing any excitement which might have
been evoked by His Highness's
Muhammadan subjects at the
entrance of Turkey into the war.
It is perhaps not too much to say
that the present trials of the
British Empire have shown in
this portion of its dominions that
British protection is fully appre-
ciated by those to whom its bene-
fits have been extended."

15 Per Cent. Rise for Miners.
A meeting of the Durham Coal
Trade Conciliation Board was
held at Newcastle to consider the
miners' application for a special
allowance of 20 per cent. After
a long sitting it was agreed that
the wages should be advanced 15
per cent. on basis rates. This is
to apply equally to those on min-
imum rates. The Black Country
miners refused an offer by the
masters for an advance of 15 per
cent., and it was decided to leave
the matter until the decision of
Lord Coleridge has been made
known.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

THE ADMIRALTY
QUARREL

Full Story of the Great Crisis.

The position at the moment is
that appointments to the War
Government, which Mr. Archibald
announced were in contemplation,
are not immediately expected
says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The
announcement that the Prime
Minister and the Foreign Secre-
tary will continue in their offices
was intended to reassure foreign
Governments allied or friendly to
this country, and to indicate that
for the conduct of the war the
policy of our Government and
country remains resolute and
unalterable.

The Unionist and Liberal lead-
ers are now negotiating the
terms on which the former shall
come into the Government. The
Unionist leaders ask that there
shall be an equality of Unionist
and Liberal Ministers. This
would mean to Unionists. It is
at present certain that Mr. Bonar
Law, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Austen
Chamberlain will be Ministers if
the attempt to form the War
Government is successful, but the
other names are still to some ex-
tent matters of speculation. It is
not yet known whether Lord Kit-
chener will join the new Adminis-
tration. He was out of town yes-
terday, at Salisbury. There are
other conditions also to be con-
sidered between the two Front
benches.

There were at least four cause-
which have contributed to bring
about a Coalition Ministry, or
War Government.

The Admiralty Quarrel.
(1) The quarrel between Mr.
Churchill and Lord Fisher at the
Admiralty, a conflict which began
with the undertaking of the
Dardanelles Expedition. Mr.
Churchill carried the War Council
on this, and it was undertaken
before the Cabinet was informed.
The Cabinet were committed to
by the movement of ships before
they had any formal notice.
Lord Fisher, for his part,
considered that the enter-
prise should not have been begun
unless it was supported by land
forces, but he also was commit-
ted to it. Mr. Churchill was con-
vinced on the support of Greek forces
on land, a calculation which was
not justified by the event.

Lately the quarrel between
Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill
proved to be irreconcilable, and
Lord Fisher sent in his res-
ignation at the weekend. It is
now hoped that he will
withdraw his resignation, and the
possibility of Mr. Churchill re-
placing Lord Fisher at the India
Office or taking another office, is
being discussed.

Facts about the Shells.

(2) The Cabinet have not been
kept informed by Lord Kitchener
as to the supplies of high explosive
shells sent out to our troops at
the front. It is the fact that huge
supplies of shells have been sent
out, but they are being sent out
in great haste, and the pro-
portion of shrapnel is greater than
the proportion of high explosive
shells, and the Army Comman-
der requires that the proportion of
high explosive shells should be great-
er. The fact that the Cabinet have

been to some extent in the dark
of late on this matter accounts
for some apparent discrepancies
in recent Ministerial Statements.

Opposition's Threat.
(3) The Opposition leaders
were in possession of the facts as
to the high explosive shells, and
threatened a debate in the House
of Commons, in which their state-
ments should be proved. Such a
debate would have gravely
undermined the authority of the
Government, and, coupled with
the tendered resignation of Lord
Fisher, and the consequent dis-
appearance either of the First
Sea Lord or Mr. Churchill, would
in all human probability have led
to the disastrous downfall of the
King's Government in the midst
of the national peril of this war,
with consequences most lament-
able.

Averting a Downfall.
(4) There have been on both
sides some leading statements in
favour of a Coalition Ministry for
the prosecution of the war. They
are few, but influential. They
perceived that the curious cir-
cumstances that had arisen offered
a brilliant opportunity to achieve
a Coalition, and they seized the
opportunity. It should certainly
be assumed that they were
actuated by national motives,
since their action may have
averted the downfall of one of the
greatest Governments of modern
times in a time of national peril.

Lord Kitchener's Position.
It is suggested in well-informed
quarters that a change may be
made at the War Office, and that
Lord Kitchener, who has done
great work in mustering and or-
ganising the new armies, should
perhaps have the old office of
Commander-in-Chief at home
revived for him. In this case it
would not be necessary for him
to join the new Ministry. Another
suggestion is that he may be
offered the appointment of Viceroy
of India, as Lord Hardinge's term
of office is drawing to a close.

Mr. Lloyd George's Views.
Mr. Lloyd George, who has
shown so much initiative on the
subject of organising the produc-
tion of war munitions, is freely
mentioned as a War Minister, or
at any rate a Minister responsible
for the production of war material.
These ideas are fluid, but they
may crystallise. It is believed
that Mr. Lloyd George has the
opinion that if the war be long,
as seems most probable, a National
Government would be necessary.

88,000 Oddfellows on Service.
At the conference of the Man-
chester Unity of Oddfellows at
Manchester to-day, it was stated
that 80,000 of its members had
volunteered for active service.

The Grand Master stated that the
Order would cheerfully make
further sacrifices to meet heavy
liabilities caused by the
war. The seventieth annual
Meeting of the Committee of the
National Independent Order of
Oddfellows met at Warwick to-day.
The Grand Master stated that
8,000 members of the Order were
on active service. 1,044 members
of the National Union of Clerks
were on service.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED
FLATS in Hanoi Road,
Kowloon, and May Road, Hong-
kong, with possession on or about
15th August next—English baths
and kitchen ranges, hot and cold
water, Electric light. First class
appointments throughout, includ-
ing water carriage system.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row,
Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with
Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden
Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed,
Houses with Tennis Courts.
Four roomed houses in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Build-
ings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton
Gardens, Conduit Road,
Godowns, New Praya, Ken-
nedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road,
58 The Peak, "The Retreat,"
21 Wungneichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND IN-
VESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor
of No. 6, Des Voeux Road
Central, occupied by Madame
Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID
SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—House No. 4 Lye-
moon Villas, Kowloon. Ap-
ply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATOR.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No.
14 Pedder Street; also Large
Godown on Water Front, East
Point.—Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E.
No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.
Apply to CHATER and MODY,
5 Queen's Road Central.

UNDESIRABLES IN
SHANGHAI.

Question of Deportation.

The Chinese authorities are
somewhat concerned just now,
the native Press reports, as to the
number of "undesirables" in
Shanghai and the difficulty of
getting rid of them. As we re-
ported recently, the affair with
Japan gave rise to a renewal of
political agitation, and consider-
able activity among members of
various political associations was
observed in Shanghai, the Gov-
ernment at once responding by
sending secret service men down
from Peking and elsewhere to
watch proceedings and report.

It is now stated that the police
are in touch with a number of
people among whom political
unrest is likely to arise, and that
the chief of the Chinese police
has, with the sanction of higher
authorities, made arrangements
to send them back to their homes.
It was arranged that this should
be done through the agency of
the prefects through whose terri-
tory they would have to pass.

Formerly, "undesirables" were
given "passage money" and were
left to find their way home as best
they could, the result being that
quite a number got no farther than
the nearest tea house. The new
system has been tried with suc-
cess, but has now come into
question in consequence of a de-
portee having been sent back from
Nanking to Shanghai, by order of
the Ministry of Justice. The
National Independent Order of
Oddfellows met at Warwick to-day.
The Grand Master stated that
8,000 members of the Order were
on active service. 1,044 members
of the National Union of Clerks
were on service.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Broadwood Road, on
Ridge East of Happy Valley,
a 5 Roomed Detached House
standing on its own grounds.
For particulars apply to C. E.
WARREN & Co.

TO LET.—A House in Kait-
ford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND IN-
VESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Furnished, including
splendid Piano, "Fair
View" No. 3 Robinson Road,
containing 6 rooms with ample
servants quarters. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO LET.—Queens Building,
The South-West portion of
the first floor, including Treasury
on Ground floor, lately in oc-
cupation of the German Bank.
Godown, No. 9, Ice House
Street.
Offices facing the Harbour
between The Hongkong Club and
Post Office.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND IN-
VESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced Eng-
lish Lady Teacher gives
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pur.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Jenyuen, Shanghai.
Poonong Gubilit Street, Shang-
hai.

Ngiankee Bonham St. W.
Swatow.

Kwangziangsang, Shanghai.
Maute, Shanghai.

R. BLACK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1915.

The Shanghai police authorities
are reported to have objected to
this obstruction of a useful and
economical scheme. They point
out that the Mixed Court has often
had occasion to insist upon the
deportation of undesirables, and
they observe that if this practice
is interfered with a serious ques-
tion will be raised. Accordingly,
the Civil Governor has been re-
quested to issue an order directing
his subordinates to assist in the
transportation of undesirables as
far as the matter comes within
their administrative duties.—*N.O.
Daily News*.

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E. J. Hardy
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FABRIC, W. W. Wall
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gate
GATE OF THE DESERT, Oxenham
THE UNOFFICIAL HONEYMOON, Dolf
Wyllard
THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT
FIRE IN STUBBLE, Baroness Orczy
THE SECRET WOMAN, Philpotts
THE SEARCH PARTY, Birmingham
HILL RISE, W. B. Maxwell
LIGHT PRESENTS, W. W. Jacobs
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

A PREACHER OF VENGEANCE.

Not long ago we had to report that the Head Master of Elton Dr. Lytelton, had made himself distinctly unpopular at home by an ill-timed and ill-judged appeal to Britishers to love their enemies—otherwise the Germans—and to cultivate a forgiving spirit towards them. And now we have something that is very much the opposite extreme, in an article by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, of City and John Bull fame. In it he cries aloud for vengeance, and breathes forth threatenings and slaughter without end against the Kaiser and everything that is his. Much of the article may strike some readers as not being in the best taste; much, again, is good sound sense. As for the rest, it may be called the exorable outpouring of a man of robust mind rendered justly angry and impatient by the softness, sentimentality and easy-goingness of his generation.

Mr. Bottomley calls for a vendetta; hang the pirates and intern all German still at large, he shouts. Take down the Kaiser's banner from St. George's Chapel (which has since been done, by the way) and establish a permanent blood-feud. He would "put into the field an army of Zulus and Basutos and other native and half-civilised tribes, and let them run amok in the enemy's ranks." Here one feels that he allows his enthusiasm to run away with him. Those who have ever seen an unruly mob of natives subdued by a handful of white men know how much opportunity the Zulus would have of going amok among the trained German troops. The idea might be excellent if it were practical. Getting cooler, Mr. Bottomley advocates and why not? the seizure of all German property in British territory and of all interned vessels; then, waxing hotter than ever after his brief spell of moderation, he breaks forth once more into a fierce catalogue of Prussian vices and a parallel list of the things that we ought to do to the German when we have finally vanquished him.

The article is not quite the embodiment of dignity; some passages of it we should be sorry to see in German hands, for there is too great a resemblance in it to the material which our friend the enemy is wont to churn up into hymns of hate. Yet it is honest and straightforward, and in itself a standing reproach to the mealy-mouthed and elderly-spinsterlike utterances and actions of many of our public men in the Homeland. It was right that a paper as widely-read as *John Bull* should treat the public to a little plain speaking. We can do without any talk about hate, but a little wholesome nurturing of a spirit of vengeance, where the enemy is concerned, is no such bad thing. Germany has sinned beyond forgiveness; why not admit it and be done with it? Why not keep alive a healthy animosity to overlook the past? Mr. Bottomley's somewhat extravagant attitude is largely justified, if by nothing else, by our fatal national willingness to kiss and be friends too early in the day. Ought we to forget the Lusitania, or the thousands of fine young English lads who went to their death—not by a merciful bullet or sword-stroke but by gases which rot the vitals and make dying the agony of Hell? Ought France and Belgium to forget their ruined homes and their tortured women and children? Ought civilisation as a whole to forget the thousands of acts of violence that would have been shameful in naked savages, and yet that cultured Germany has not disdained to practice? Had we been less soft we should long ago have treated Germany to some of her own medicine; should have given no quarter, taken no prisoners; set mercy rigorously on one side and acted solely in the spirit of justice—the justice of the criminal judge and the hangman. We have not done these things; and one is sometimes tempted to say "Worse luck!" Nor have we yet interned all the alien enemies, judging from recent Home papers. Many of us, it is true, are making good resolutions never again to have any dealings with the Germans when the war is over. But are we going to stick to these?

Official Squeeze in China.

It is still somewhat early days to discuss the merits or demerits of the alleged squeeze case which formed the subject of our Shanghai correspondent's wire last week; for, from the look of things, there are still other cases to come. There is a brighter side to the picture in the fact that President Yuan is obviously determined to do all that he possibly can to stamp out his country's besetting sin. We had no hope that squeezing would disappear from China with the advent of republicanism; historical precedent points rather the other way. The only chance that this old-new country has of shaking off such a suicidal practice is by realising that it is suicidal. One country's code of ethics is no rule for another, and usually there is rather too much glass in the composition of Western houses for the owners to be able to risk indiscriminate stone-throwing. There are many among the Chinese who, while apparently unable to approach the matter from a morality point of view, are yet able to see it in some extent from a patriotic one. Until, however, that number increases substantially—until an appreciable proportion can bring itself to realise that a country which cannot trust its officials with money must ever be subservient to others which can, we see no hope of China's rising above her old level.

Hongkong and the Germans.

Hongkong, like Shanghai, is beginning to show that it has no intention of keeping a warm place in its heart for alien enemies. An advertisement which we published yesterday announces an Extraordinary General Meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce at which a resolution is to be put that will leave the Colony in no manner of doubt as to how that body regards not only the guileless German but all other enemies of King George. Last night the same wholesome spirit evinced itself at the meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club, when nineteen German names were struck off the Club's register. The gentleman who presided at the C. Y. C. meeting uttered some healthy sentiments, which we are encouraged to believe are shared by Hongkong as a whole. The spirit of the meeting—and, we feel sure, of the Colony—is that we have seen as much of the Germans as we are ever likely to want to see. As individuals they have perhaps done us no particular harm beyond seeking to replace our trade with their own. But they belong to a race accursed. We want nothing to do, either now or fifty years hence, with people who can sympathise with, and seek to justify, the sinking of the Lusitania. The president, not without a view to the humorous, pointed out that Germans would be eligible for election when the war is over, "provided they can get someone to propose and second them." We don't know, and don't want to know, the Britishers in this Colony who are likely to take the responsibility of such proposing and seconding.

O'Donovan Rossa and the Fenians.

The death of O'Donovan Rossa reminds us of a period now happily forgotten, and of a society—the Fenians—that, while it lasted, was responsible for no little terrorism and murder. To-day neither Fenianism nor the elements which may be supposed to have been in some measure responsible for its existence, survive; and the death of Rossa, once a sort of Fenian High Priest is the last stone on the burial mound. To-day we have what has never been known before—a contented Ireland, and an England that realises that the sister island had ample ground for past dissatisfaction. Surely one may look forward with confidence to a perpetually good understanding between the two races who have been pouring out their blood side by side in the trenches all these months on behalf of the Empire.

DAY BY DAY.

FOR THE SINS YE DO BY TWO AND TWO, YE MUST PAY FOR ONE BY ONE.—Kipling.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Monteale to-day. European Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Ville de la Ciotat to-day. Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Ville de la Ciotat, to-day at 10 a.m. English Mail.—Closes per a.s. Karmala to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share. Market News. Closing prices:—Ewo's.—Tls. 187, buyers. Indo-China.—\$105, buyers. China and Manila.—\$5, buyers. Shell Transports 86/- sellers div. Hongkong Tramways.—\$5, buyers.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 95/16d. To-day's Anniversary. To-day is Dominion Day and also the 225th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

Returned to the Colony. The Rev. C. L. and Mrs. Cooper Hunt returned to the Colony to-day from the north, by the Katori Maru.

Burglary at Kowloon. During the early hours of this morning a burglary somewhat reminiscent of the former outbreak of verandah climbing thieving, took place at the residence of Mr. P. Wylie at Kowloon. The thief is supposed to have climbed the verandah and after ransacking a chest of drawers made off with some silver articles.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

The following is the report of Messrs. Polshwells and Kotwall issued yesterday.

During the period under review, the firmness noted in our previous report has not been maintained. This was not unexpected, as the native dealers, having for the time being filled up their immediate requirements, are not disposed to commit themselves any further, at all events until harvesting operations in the country are over.

In the meantime, we close with a quiet market, and a slight tendency to easier rates. Total sales, 3,500 bales. Unold and undelivered in the godowns 63,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail Sir "Sardinia" and extra Sir "Bombay Maru" from Bombay, and Sir "Fooksong" from Calcutta have brought in 7300 bales for Hongkong, and 5600 bales for Shanghai. Shipment from Hongkong to Shanghai, Coastports &c. 3000 bales.

Shanghai.—This market is reported active, and shows an advance of one to two taels.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows. 250 Bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at \$114. 100 Bales Seton No. 20 \$120.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal, no stock. Chinese, 150 (small bales) have been sold at \$26 per picul. Quotation, Bengal at \$16 to \$21. Chinese at \$22 to \$28.50.

FROM A HONGKONG MAN'S LETTER.

Shanghai Lady Injured at Port Said.

A Hongkong resident, on his way home on leave, writes that a fellow passenger, Mrs. J. S. Fowler, wife of the office manager for Messrs Brunner Mond in Shanghai, met with a nasty accident while the ship was lying at Port Said—having the misfortune to slip on the deck and fracture her thigh.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 5.20 p.m. June 30. Typhoon east of northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving north-north-west or north.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMANY GETTING TIRED.

"From the German Standpoint."

The *New York Herald's* story of the battle north of Arras "from the German standpoint" is more decorative than informative, but it certainly does not give the impression of coming from a winning side. We have a fearful Prussian general bemoaning his losses, and that means a deal more to us than rocking towers or shells bursting like spray on the sea-shore. What sort of stories would have come through "from the German standpoint" three months ago? What has become of the old note of jubilation and triumph? What has befallen the German-American organ that, only two months since, had the effrontery to say that such a thing as shortage of food was unknown in Germany? To-day's story is a very limp affair beside all this boast.

What the Ex-Prisoners Say.

It is something more than gratifying to learn that a few prisoners have been exchanged. We wish we could hear that the thing was being done on a bigger scale, and that where hundreds have changed hands the numbers had run into thousands or tens of thousands. Germany's sick and wounded men are of no earthly use to us or to her, if we restore them. But if our own invalids could be released, happiness would be brought to hundreds of homes where there is now only misery and suspense. With proper nursing and congenial surroundings many of our men would quickly be well enough to fight again, where now they are dying by inches from starvation and want of proper attention. The statement of the newly-released men is one to rejoice over. They have had more than sufficient opportunity to gauge the feeling in Germany, and we may take it that if they say the enemy is giving signs of wanting peace, it is so. It is more than thinkable that he will want it still more as he begins to realise the absolutely uncompromising stand which the British, French and Russian Governments and people are taking. As fast as he weakens, so fast do they pile up on him the consequences of their armies' plans and of his consequent subdual.

Parliamentary Views.

Those Germans who are able to read the British parliamentary news ungarbled must surely see that there is but one attitude at home to-day. Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall is a fair specimen of what our rulers intend. "We will fight to the end—to the last farthing in money, the last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood." Side by side with that, let the Germans read the provisions of the National Register Bill; and when they have ruminated sufficiently, let them turn to what the Russian Board of Military Supplies has to say; to the discussions in the French Chamber recently and to the offer from New Zealand that came through yesterday. All this hardly looks as if the Allies were tiring. They can get money enough, they are succeeding—a here before they failed—over the production of munitions; and they can get men. In the latter connection we would refer our German friends to Dr. Maomarsa's statement in the House as to the Navy.

ACCIDENT TO MR. B. W. GREY.

Injury Alleged to Have Been Caused by Chinese Cyclist.

We regret to learn that Mr. B. W. Grey, of the P.W.D., is confined to his bed as the result of an accident. On Saturday morning he was walking along Salisbury Road, Kowloon, on his way to his office, when a Chinese "cyclist"—it is alleged—ran into him. It is understood that Mr. Grey's knee is badly damaged.

DAILY MAIL BURNED.

Contemptible Attacks on Earl Kitchener.

The attacks which are being made upon Lord Kitchener have created the warmest indignation both in Unionist and Radical circles, in which the great services of the distinguished Field-Marshal are not forgotten in these moments of new political anxiety, says the *Globe*.

No personal antagonism should be permitted at such a time in the country's history to cloud judgment or provoke attack. We know the Lord Kitchener, owing to his drastic policy in the matter of war correspondents, has created strong prejudice in certain journalistic minds, and it has been apparent for weeks past that he was to be the subject of special attack.

There has been an attempt, in part successful, to flout his authority and break down his edict in regard to war correspondents. The only effect of this has been to risk a point of antagonism between the gallant commander in the field and the great soldier working with yeoman powers to organise victory from this side of the water.

When the full story of the shells comes to be told, and we throw some light upon the subject to-day, it will be found that Lord Kitchener, who enjoys the unabated confidence of King and country, has been most improperly attacked. The tragic blunder is not Lord Kitchener's, but has been committed by those who have thought it fitting to make this dangerous and ungenerous onslaught at the moment so critical in the country's fortunes.

There is no disparity between the fact of the present shortage, and the statement by Mr. Lloyd George that Lord Kitchener had told him that we had plenty of high explosives. The present shortage is one of high explosive shells—a very material distinction.

High-explosive shells are intended for trench warfare, and trench warfare only. They are useless for stopping an advance of the enemy. That is the office of shrapnel. That is why it has been necessary to send such large quantities of shrapnel to the front.

Lord Northcliffe's Charge. Principal among the attacks on Lord Kitchener are those in papers controlled by Lord Northcliffe. The *Mail* talks of his "tragic blunder" and in its leading article says:

Lord Kitchener has starved the Army in France of high-explosive shells. It has never been pretended that Lord Kitchener is a soldier in the sense that Sir John French is a soldier. Lord Kitchener is a gatherer of men—and a very fine gatherer, too. But his record in the South African War as a fighting general—apart from his excellent organising work as Chief of the Staff—was not brilliant. The opinion which Lord Roberts expressed as to his handling of troops at Paardeberg is well known, and we have never met a soldier who held any other opinion. Nothing in Lord Kitchener's experience suggests that he has the qualifications required for conducting a European campaign in the field, and we can only hope that no such misfortune will befall this nation as that he should be permitted to interfere with the actual strategy of this gigantic war.

The admitted fact is that Lord Kitchener ordered the wrong kind of shell—the same kind of shell which he used largely against the Boers in 1900. He persisted in sending shrapnel. The kind of shell our poor soldiers have had has caused the death of thousands of them.

The Lie Direct.

The *Times* and *Daily Mail* has aroused intense public antagonism by their attack upon Lord Kitchener, in which they accuse him of a "tragic blunder."

One striking result of this righteous indignation was witnessed at the Stock Exchange recently. A meeting of members had been hastily arranged for half-past two, and a resolution was unanimously carried expressing entire confidence in the Minister of War. Lord Kitchener was cheered to the echo; then, Lord Northcliffe's name was mentioned, and drew a howl of execration.

LOCAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

List of Masters Mates and Engineers Examined.

The following are the results of the Examinations held at the Harbour Office during the month of June 1915.

Walter George Johnstone, for Master, passed on the 2nd June. George Thornton Roberts, for Second Mate, passed on the 5th June.

John Malcolm, for First Class Engineer, passed on the 7th June.

John McNab Morren, for First Mate, failed on the 18th June.

Ernest Hill, for Second Mate, passed on the 18th June.

Edward Bond, for Second Mate, passed on the 23rd June.

Arthur Shearer Russell, for First Class Engineer, failed on the 25th June.

Guy Walters Cram, for First Mate, passed on the 25th June.

John Eadie Grant, for First Class Engineer, passed on the 25th June.

Then Mr. "Charlie" Clark, one of the most popular men in *Change*, procured copies of the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, and these were burned in the approved fashion of a century or so ago.

Before the embers were closed, somebody produced a copy of the first edition of *The Globe*, which contained our first reply to the outrageous accusation, and displayed it prominently. Again the cheers broke out. The Stock Exchange had declared its sympathies with no uncertain voice.

Afterwards the Stock Exchange telegraphed to the Manchester and Liverpool Exchanges announcing the action that had been taken.

The *Daily News* has a severe comment on these attacks and says in its leading article:—

Lord Northcliffe cannot be allowed to make Lord Kitchener for a journalistic sensation and unmake him for a journalistic sensation. His responsibility must be brought home to him, and the horrible and indecent levity of exploiting the life and death struggle of the nation as a mere incident in the circulation of newspapers must be stigmatised and punished as it deserves. Lord Northcliffe is to-day the greatest peril which threatens the British Empire, more sinister than even the enemy in the field.

Lord Northcliffe's Paradoxes.

It is not without interest to compare the statements made by Lord Northcliffe's *Daily Mail* with those in Lord Northcliffe's "Times" History of the War. The *Mail* says that Lord Kitchener's record as a fighting general is not brilliant. Thus the "Times" History: "... he had brushed the borders of an African Attila at the action of Eriktet and the battles of the Albara and Omdurman; ... he had been the loyal lieutenant and successor of Lord Roberts in the South African War, and had brought it to a satisfactory termination." Was this, then, not the work of a fighting general? The *Mail* suggests that Lord Roberts shared their low opinion of Kitchener's fighting abilities; but the "History" quotes Lord Roberts as writing: "The battle of Omdurman is a proof that the Sirdar (Lord Kitchener) possesses all the qualities that are necessary for a general commanding an army in the field."

It is owing to Lord Kitchener that the Egyptian Army has been turned into such a splendid fighting machine. "When Lord Roberts resigned the South African command," the "History" goes on, "he told the public that he had 'implicit confidence' in Lord Kitchener's judgment and military skill."

Now, what do the Germans think of this man who is "No Fighting General"? Again, "We quote from the 'Times' History: 'Lord Kitchener is animated by a high sense of duty and ambition, but he does not covet favour with the crowd; he knows that everything he does and orders is right and proper.'"

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon. T. 16,000 {THUR., 15th July at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moli, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	\$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 {THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takoda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,000 {MONDAY, 5th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	\$Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 5th July.
KOBE & Yokohama	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, and Kobe		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

\$ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.
FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 29th July
Mishima	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	2nd July at 11 a.m.
W'WEI, G'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	3rd July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	4th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teau	5th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	6th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	13th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 96.

Hongkong 1st July, 1915.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tililap	JAPAN	2nd July	JAVA	3rd July
Tikembang	JAVA	5th July	SHAI	15th July
Tililap	JAVA	6th July	JAVA	15th July
Tikembang	SHAI	11th July	JAVA	11th July
Tililap	JAVA	13th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tikembang	JAVA	17th July		

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 13th July, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £95.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		17th July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldham	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 2nd July at 2.30 p.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 6th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haltan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

"Wayfarer" Explosion.

The London Gazette of May 27 contains an announcement that the King has been pleased to approve of the promotion of Major Robert Airth Richardson, 1st Warwickshire Yeomanry, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his distinguished service and gallant conduct on the occasion of a serious explosion which occurred on the transport Wayfarer on April 11. The Harrison liner Wayfarer, when 100 miles off the Solly Islands on April 11, was seriously damaged by an explosion which stopped the engines and smashed the wireless installation. It was thought that she had been torpedoed, but no sign of a submarine could be seen. The ship was taken to Queenstown, where a diver found a hole 40 ft. long and several feet wide in her port side.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. W. Field Hook, supernumerary, Kutsang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. M. Costello has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Kutsang.

Mr. W. A. Dawson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Chansang.

Captain E. W. Schenk, from leave, has gone master, Kumsang.

Captain F. L. Wheeler, of the Kumsang, is on leave.

Mr. O. Phillips has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Namsang.

Mr. F. M. R. Carter, supernumerary second officer, Namsang, has resigned.

Mr. F. O. Furkins, chief officer, Fausang, has gone acting master, same ship.

Captain H. S. Malkin, of the Fausang, is on leave.

Mr. Tapsell has rejoined, chief officer, Fausang.

Mr. W. G. Johnstone, from leave, has gone second officer, Cheongshing.

Mr. O. G. Price, second officer, Cheongshing, has resigned.

Mr. W. H. Hipkin, second officer, Yuensang, has gone acting chief officer, Taksang.

Mr. F. Herbert, chief officer, Taksang, has gone second officer, Yuensang.

Mr. W. J. Booker, second officer, Kingsing, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. A. L. Burton, late I.C. Co., has been appointed wharfinger, Holsa wharf.

Mr. A. L. L. Burton, chief officer, Kingsing, has resigned.

Mr. E. L. Gray has been appointed second officer, Kingsing.

Mr. W. D. Rogers, second officer, Choyang, has gone chief officer, Taokwo.

Mr. G. F. James, chief officer, Taokwo, is on leave.

Mr. S. O. Mithford, acting master, Choyang, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. T. L. Brown, acting chief officer, Choyang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Capt. J. M. Wright, of the Koonshing, has gone master, Choyang.

Captain G. S. Holmwood, from leave, has gone master, Koonshing.

Mr. J. M. Clare, chief officer, Szachuen, is on leave.

Mr. W. G. Davies, second officer, Tungchow, has gone acting chief officer, Szachuen.

Mr. D. Williams, chief officer, Poyang, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, chief officer, Liangchow, has gone chief officer, Poyang.

Mr. W. O. Shepherd, second officer, Hsin Peking, has gone second officer, Tungchow.

Mr. W. Manwaring, second officer, Yingchow, is on leave.

Mr. O. Nyberg has been appointed second officer, Yingchow.

Mr. W. Werner, acting chief officer, Kiangyang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Johansen, chief officer, Hsinping, has gone chief officer, Kiangyang.

Mr. J. Newburg, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hsinping.

Mr. J. Pentony, chief officer, Taishan, has gone chief officer, Anping.

Mr. G. Lindsay-Crawford, chief officer, Anping, has gone chief officer, Taishan.

Mr. W. O. Hill, second officer, Hsinping, is on leave.—Shipping and Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Fri., 2nd July at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI, O'foo & Tientsin	Cheongsang	Sun., 4th July at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 4th July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Mon., 5th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 6th July at d'light
MOJI & Kobe	Kumsang	Wed., 7th July at d'light
S'FORE, Pang & C'outta	Laisang	Wed., 7th July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipsang	Thurs., 8th July at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 10th July at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Waihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	3rd July.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS. Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

DRAWING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

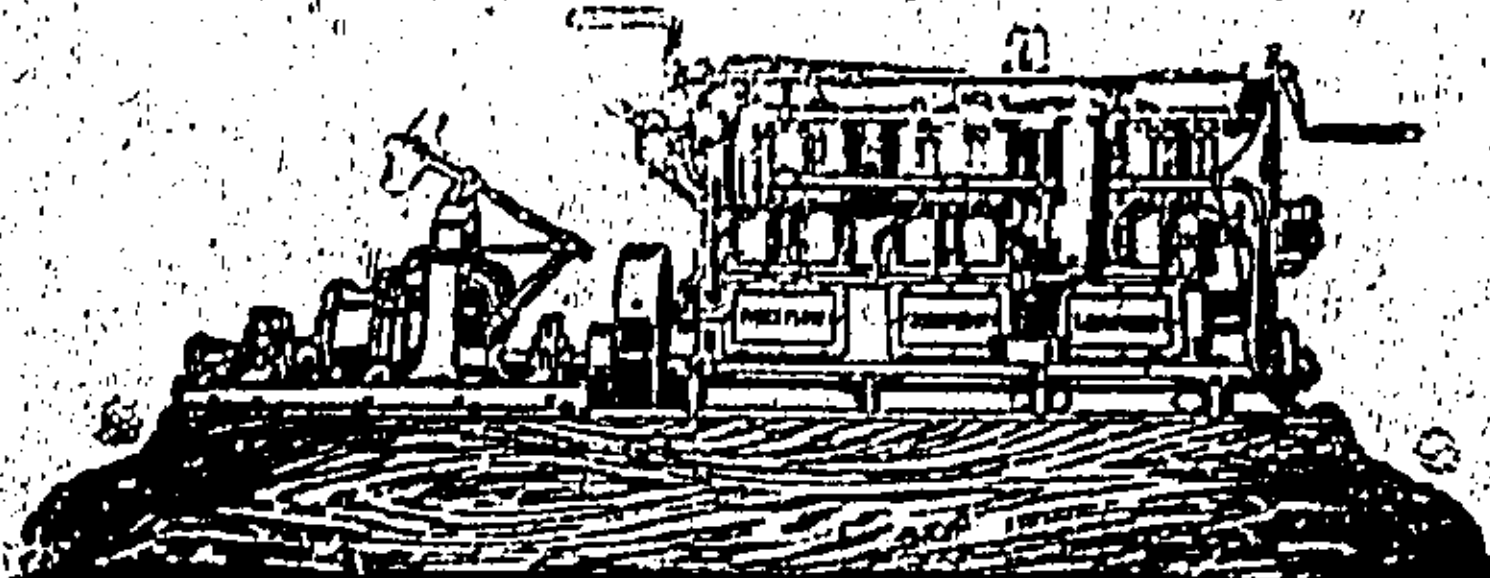
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear. B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Karmala	P. & O.	2, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	1, July
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
South A'ea Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
V'ia, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.O.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	15, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire.	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS, AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	2, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Chosne M.	O. S. K.	4, July
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	5, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	15, July
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timanook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

TO SAIL

C.P.R.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S S.S. MONTEAGLE

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon

WEDNESDAY, 7th July

(instead of 3rd July as previously advised)

for VANCOUVER via the usual ports of call.

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. ORADDOCK, Gen'l Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 3rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th July.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-YUEN left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on the 29th June, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th July.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 2nd July.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,735, T. Sasaki, 21st June—Moji—15th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.	Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,924, M. Jensen, 20th June—Bangkok, 13th June, Rice—T. & C. Co.	Duyman van Twist, Dut. s.s. 1,340, R. de Weerd, 21st June—Singapore, General—J.O.J. L.	Satanta, Br. s.s. 3,354, W. J. Davis, 21st June—San Francisco, 25th ult., Korosine in Bulk—S. O. & Co.	Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,569, A. Hodjins, 22nd June—Saigon, 19th June, Rice—D. S. & Co.	Gemini, Br. s.s. 1,365, E. Jones, 24th June—Bangkok, 17th June, Rice—Order.	Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, P. C. Perkins, 27th June—Saigon, Rice—Chinese.	Ulr, Norw. s.s. 897, S. A. Amot, 27th June—Bangkok, 19th June, Rice—T. & C. Co.	Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,728, Tough, 27th June—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Merionethshire, Br. s.s. 3,956, Bonnet, 27th June—Singapore, 21st June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Faro Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,334, K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.	Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,001, Y. Yamaguchi, 28th June—Kobe, 26th June, Gen.—D. & Co.	Rynahon Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,745, R. Shimokawa, 28th June—Newchwang, 21st June, Coal—M.B.K.	Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,664, G. Hottock, 29th June—Sandakan, 23rd June, Timber—J. M. & Co.	Sahocho, Br. s.s. 4,055, S. M. McKay, 28th June—Shanghai, 25th June, Gen.—Order.	Indra, Br. s.s. 3,620, J. O. Alexander, 28th June—Manila, 25th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kalfong, Br. s.s. 897, J. E. Evans, 29th June—Holbow, 28th June, Gen.—P. & S.	Cheian Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, Mats, 29th June—Haiphong, Rice—S. O. & Co.	Lakang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 29th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.	Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Ross Lewis, 29th June—Saigon, 25th June, Rice—B. & S.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,217, Komatsu-bara, 29th June—Shanghai, 25th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Leask, 30th June—Manila, 26th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Empire, Br. s.s. 2,843, J. McGregor, 30th June—Moume, 21st June, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
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TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.) Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLANDSEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern-Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge. Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents, Prince's Building

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON...City of Rangoon		26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 6th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER WULF OR ORDINARY SLIPWAYS	RISE OF TIDE	STAGES	SLIPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
Passing Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
Passing Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
WAI-KONG-TEU						
Construction Dock	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
ARRADEEN						
Harbour Dock	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1
Passing Dock	100	40' 0"	20'	2'	1	1

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

ENEMIES EXPELLED.

Important Meeting of the Members of the C.Y.C.

At a meeting held at the Corinthian Yacht Club, last evening, Mr. G. G. Wood, presiding, the following resolution, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. B. Hind, was unanimously passed:—"That as it is not for the comfort or convenience of the members of the Club as a whole that any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member of the Club, this meeting, under the powers given by rule 12 of the Club rules, hereby expels the following members, who are subjects of nations between which and Great Britain a state of war exists:—A. Bane, W. J. Fischer, A. Jeffers, E. Haasemann, F. Heermann, P. Hell, M. Jensen, F. Knell, P. Meyer, W. Poyson, C. Rosemann, O. Schluter, A. O. Seidel, J. Steinhoff, W. K. Susemihl, R. Timmerscheidt, J. Ulderup, G. Viorich, O. Zwanok.

The Vice-Commodore, Mr. G. G. Wood, presided and in moving the resolution said that the notice had been in their hands for some time and no doubt everybody had discussed it, and there was no reason why the C. Y. C. should not follow the lead of the premier club in the Colony, and also of other clubs throughout the East. Also, a few remarks, he was sure would not be out of place. He would restrain himself from saying too much, because once having started speaking of a thing, especially of Germans at the present day, one was liable to say things which would not look well after they had been taken down and put in black and white. Therefore he had thought over his few remarks before he delivered them. He would read out what he had put down because then he would not run off the rails, for one could really get carried away when talking about Germans. The Vice-Commodore then proceeded to remark:—"The notice you have just heard read, and which has been in your possession for some weeks or ten days no doubt was not unexpected, seeing that other clubs of far greater importance have considered and carried into execution what I trust we shall do after the proposition has been made and seconded. At first it was thought expedient to follow the lead set by our premier club, by adding a clause to one of your rules to cope with the situation, but we have a rule (Rule 12) which covers what I trust will be an unanimous move. This rule has been embodied in our rules from the formation of the club, and is known or should be known, by all members. Another point is that on our proposal forms, the forms on which each member's name appeared when he was proposed and seconded before joining, and which was signed by him, bears words to the effect that he agrees to abide by the club rules. To carry out this rule strictly in accordance with its meaning each member referred to must be dealt with separately by ballot at a general meeting specially called for the purpose. This meeting is called for that express purpose. This method of dealing with the situation no doubt will strike some as being somewhat drastic, but let me point out that we are living in times when 'spades are spades', and straight thought and frank minus frills is what is required. (Applause.) As you are aware, the unheard of actions of our enemies have aroused such a storm of indignation amongst all civilised nations that there can be no doubt that one thought amongst us, and that is to uproot and cast out the filthy thing that we have been harbouring for so

many years. Many of our friends over the way no doubt fondly imagine that the Britisher will always be the same and will forget and forgive as soon as the war is over. I am convinced that the forgetting and forgiving process will be of longer duration than any other that has ever taken place, and it is up to us here to do our part of not forgiving and forgetting too lightly. (Applause.) One has only to imagine for a moment the awful treatment meted out to the Belgians, being served to our own fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers. The awful savagery has been proved beyond all doubt when such men as Mr. Asquith, the Premier, will speak openly before the House of Parliament about it. One has only to take up a paper and read a few of the frightful things perpetrated by the Germans as given by the Bryce Commission that has been formed to look into the facts of the various cases, to put it down again with a sickening sensation of disgust, and a feeling of revenge will take its place immediately. (Applause.) If the German officers allow, and do themselves, things beside which murder is but child's play, those men whose names we have before us, some of whom would rank as officers and some not, are of the same breed—and a leopard can't change his spots, and they would do the same to you and yours if opportunity permitted. The frightful atrocities perpetrated by the Germans will stand out as a monument to the Nation which will outlive all the records of barbarity, and may that monument live to make a German ashamed of being a German. It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether you consider those members whose names you have before you are fit and proper persons to remain members of this British sporting Club. I will now put the proposition to the meeting as it stands."

Mr. W. B. Hind seconded, and also proposed that a ballot on the names should be taken jointly. The resolution was unanimously carried, and all the members mentioned in the foregoing resolution were expelled en bloc.

Mr. Wilson asked if the members mentioned in the resolution would be eligible for membership after the war, or was there any rule by which they could be cut right out of the Club without again being eligible for membership. The Vice-Commodore replied that they would be eligible for membership again provided they could get someone to propose and second them. (Laughter.) I think this is quite sufficient, and we may assume it means that they are quite cut out.

In reply to another member, the Chairman added that they would also have to be approved by the Ballot Committee. He also remarked that he thought they could congratulate themselves from that moment that there was not one single enemy member of that Club. (Applause.) They had now got a clean membership.

Mr. Claxton called attention to the boats owned by the enemy members and which were now lying at their moorings. He suggested that they should apply to the Attorney-General for instructions with regard to these.

It was subsequently decided to ask the Attorney-General for instructions with regard to these.

Mr. Wilson asked if they would be eligible for membership after the war or was there a rule by which they could be cut out of the Club altogether.

The Chairman said it was safe to assume they would not be allowed to rejoin.

Mr. Withers said it was for the ballot committee to either accept or decline them.

The Chairman said that having been expelled they would have to put their names up again as in the case of a new member, even to paying a new entrance fee (laughter).

THE TRIUMPH.

Torpedoed by Enemy Submarine.

London, May 27.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

While operating yesterday in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on shore in the Gallipoli Peninsula, H.M.S. Triumph (Capt. Maurice Fitzmaurice, R.N.) was torpedoed by a submarine and sank shortly afterwards.

The majority of the officers and men are reported as saved, including the captain and commander.

The submarine was chased by the destroyers and patrolling small craft till dark.

The Australasian troops are operating from Gaba Tepe, on the Aegean side of the Peninsula, and the Triumph must therefore have been sunk somewhere off that point. Recently warnings have appeared as to the presence of German submarines in the Dardanelles district, a reward for their detection being offered. These U boats are supposed to have come from the Austrian port of Pola.

Eighteenth Warship Lost at the Straits.

The Triumph was a battleship of 11,800 tons, and was purchased in 1903 from the Chilean Government. Her complement was 700 men. She carried four 10in. guns, fourteen 7.5in. guns, and was fitted with two torpedo tubes. She was built at Vickers, Barrow, and was bought for £940,000.

The Triumph is the eighteenth warship so far lost by the Allied Fleets at the Dardanelles, the full account being now as follows:

Battleships.

British.	Tons.
Irresistible	15,000
Ocean	12,950
Goliath	12,850
Triumph	11,000
French:	
Bouvet	11,843

Submarines.

British: E15	800
A.E.2	—
French: Sapphir	388

Daily News.

Mr. Withers: "And they must go before the b. of committee."

The Chairman said that having passed that resolution by an unanimous vote on it, they could congratulate themselves from that moment on the fact that there was not a single enemy member of that club (Applause). The object of the meeting was to bring that state of affairs about and he trusted that they would keep the club clean now (Applause).

Mr. Claxton asked if it would not be as well to approach the Hon. Attorney-General for a ruling as to what should be done with the yachts of enemy's who until the passing of the resolution were members.

The Chairman said they could approach the liquidators.

Mr. Claxton said he did not think liquidators were appointed for the affairs of private individuals in all cases and there were certain persons who had boats on the moorings.

The Chairman: "Other countries have seized boats and sold them by auction."

Mr. Claxton: "It might be advantageous to some of the members."

The Chairman said they could see the Hon. Attorney-General on such matters.

The meeting then terminated.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND WAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Friday, May 14th.

En Avant?

Everybody in this country is intently watching the fighting in the West. They are wondering whether the hour has at last struck for which they have been waiting. Whether the promise of the spring of 1915 is about to be fulfilled, and the Allies to make that big offensive which is to test the strength of Germany. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and the man in the street, who has waited so long and impatiently to see the Germans thrust back on the Rhine, may be disposed to doubt the omen.

Gossip of the inner circles in London has been for some days that General Joffre has determined that time and circumstances are at last ripe for decisive action. It is whispered that a great effort will be made within the next fortnight in the Western theatre, and that General Joffre is confident that the enemy's lines will be broken and thrust back. There is no knowing in what direction the French Commander-in-Chief's strategy will work, but there is a strong suspicion that one stroke will be delivered in the region of Arras. So we may expect to have big news, one way or the other, before the end of this month.

The Contemptibles.

What ground the Germans have gained in the West has been won solely by the use of their new poison gas. Even so, these gains have so far been unimportant. They still cling to the ground they won, despite the immortal valour of the Canadians, and of our own British regiments, round Ypres, and they still have a foothold on the famous Hill 60. Under cover of their asphyxiating gas, they have delivered, and are still delivering, attack after attack on the British lines. But they are making no farther impression. They have been mown down, advancing in solid formation, time and again by a withering fire. Now that our men are prepared for the new methods of fighting with gas, they are finding ways to minimise its effects. And the British right, fighting in the old way with bullet and steel, has been able to advance appreciably, relieving the pressure elsewhere and rendering the German lines to the West of the advance tactically insecure. At several other points the French have made excellent progress, rushing forward for a considerable distance along miles of front, and capturing large numbers of prisoners. Fifty German officers were taken during one day's fighting at one point in this new advance. But the necessity is felt of equipping the Allies, not only with some means of dealing scientifically with the German poisoned gas, but also with some similar expedient for use against the Germans. Will it be believed that some of our contemptible mental degenerates in this country are raising their voices in hysterical protest against this proposal? These are the self-same people who told us that we needed no army, that it was better to rely on the Hague Tribunal than on the British Navy, which was far too big, and who moved heaven and earth to set the seal of treacherous cowardice upon our brows when the war broke out. They wanted us to stand aside and tamely watch the Kaiser Wilhelm play Caligula with Europe. Now they assert that it will be better to lose this war than to stain our hands with the German methods. Of course these neurotic imbeciles will have no effect. But that they

exist at all outside Colney Hatch is proof that this country needed some bracing cure for its creeping disease of moral degeneracy. The virile heart of the nation is inflamed with righteous wrath at the spectacle of the hideous lingering tortures inflicted by these gases on our splendid men. All through the winter the German professors, who had done so much to make Germany what she is, were experimenting in their devil's laboratories on dogs. They have chosen a chemical gas that inflicts the most frightful agonies and the most hopeless injuries. Men who breathe in the fumes turn blue, and during the days of their slow death they sit up and gasp for breath with horrid noises like drowning people. More than one captured German officer has openly laughed as he was led past the unfortunate sufferers. Our official "Eye-witness" mentions one case in which the grotesque antics of the dying heroes moved a German prisoner, and an officer at that, to indecent mirth. "Eye-witness" does not mention what happened to him.

The Lusitania.

The loss of the Lusitania has made an immense stir. There are two distinct aspects of this affair. The one is the stupendous crime of it. The history of the world records nothing worse, no blacker outrage on the primitive instincts of humanity, than the callous sinking of this great liner, unarmed, crowded with innocent men, women and children. But we have long got past the stage of exclaiming at any wickedness the Germans may perpetrate. The other aspect is more to the purpose. How came it that the Lusitania was torpedoed at all? There was ample warning given before she sailed that the attempt would be made. It was actually advertised in the New York papers. Prominent American passengers received private warnings. Hyphenated Americans of strong pro-German sympathies came down to see her off, and shouted "Good bye, you are going to your death." The day before the great liner was struck German submarines were reported off the Old Head of Kinsale. The very morning of the day the Lusitania met her doom, two other ships were torpedoed in the same waters. And yet the great liner was allowed to steam, at a convenient low rate of speed apparently, right into the tiger's maw. Who is to blame for this amazing folly? We must wait to see what the properly constituted inquiry discloses on this question. But I understand that the Admiralty positively disclaim all responsibility, and that they altogether disavow any warning ignored and definite instructions disregarded. This seems simply incredible, and the public will hardly believe it until it has been proved beyond a doubt. The notion that the good ship trusted too confidently to her speed is puerile. No matter what the speed of such a leviathan, it would be, and was, the easiest thing in the world for a waiting submarine, and probably in this case two such boats, to pick her off as she swept past their lair.

The Death of Poulton.

The news that Lieut. R. Poulton-Palmer is among the brave men who have fallen in the recent fighting must have a special tragedy for those who knew him. He was a splendid fellow. At Oxford in his day he was absolutely hero-worshipped, and not without reason. Hand-some, of the typical fair-haired English stamp, sunny and genial in disposition, yet thoroughly virile and even brilliantly intellectual, as manly and clean as an English air could make him, he was a sportsman to his fingertips in the best sense. With him it was no obsession, but a rollicking

recreation, and how he excelled! It was worth while watching Poulton in the field, for that is the name he was best known by, merely for the efficient grace of his wonderful action when running. Oxford overlooked his rugged genius at first, but he was among the greatest players and most famous captains the Dark Blues ever had. Who that saw it can forget the game he played in his last year against Cambridge at Queen's Club? He was badly crooked after scoring brilliantly, but he stuck on, and never became a "passenger." Young Oxford round the ropes, and the crowd generally, gave him an ovation. He did just as superbly for England, though he was always "marked" as no other player ever was, perhaps, and his wonderful swerving runs, holding the ball aloft at arm's length like a virtuoso rhapsodising on the concertina, were simply spectacular thrills. The ball of life was at his feet when the war came. Young, handsome, strong, accomplished, wealthy—he never hesitated. He answered the call at once. Games and business and pleasure gave place to duty. He leapt into khaki with the same joyous alacrity that he put on a football jersey. And fate has doomed him to die, as assuredly he would have cheerfully willed it, if he thought it was necessary. A fine, a noble example. But a great tragedy. He played against Cambridge three times and in seventeen international matches—five times against Scotland, four against Ireland, four against Wales, three against France and once against South Africa. Although too young to be connected with the game when the "All Blacks" made their famous tour, Poulton was a student of the New Zealand original methods and he was one of the men who helped to lift English Rugby into the position it now occupies. It is sad to reflect that Poulton is the fifth player who took part in the England v. Scotland match last season who has lost his life in the war, the others being J.D. Watson, and F.E. Oakley of England and J.L. Huggan and F.H. Turner of Scotland. When the death of Turner was announced a very kindly appreciation of the Scottish forward appeared in a London newspaper, and it now transpires that it was written by Poulton. At the end of that appreciation he wrote "Turner's loss is part of the heavy burden of war, and England in defending her honour will have to face the loss of the very best of her sons, words which may aptly be quoted in relation to his own unhappy death."

The casualty lists have also included the names of other well-known footballers. Brian Brooker was killed in the fighting for Hill 60. An amateur Soccer international he made three visits to the Continent, his first match being against France in 1909, when the latter were beaten by ten goals to nil. Major B. J. Swannell of the Austrian contingent met his death in the Dardanelles. An old Northampton Rugby forward, Swannell was a member of the British team which toured in Australia in 1904, and he subsequently held an official position under the New South Wales Rugby Union. He had seen service in South Africa and soon after joining the Australian contingent was promoted major. L.M. Speirs, who played for Scotland in 1907-8-10, and was one of the best forwards of his day, is reported missing. A year or so ago he went to Canada and in the autumn returned with the first Canadian contingent. Lieut. C. B. Gladstone, a grandson of the late W.E. Gladstone, is also missing. He stroked the Christ Church crew victory in the "Grand" at Henley Regatta in 1908, and also the Oxford eight in the same year.

HEAVY GUNS HEARD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Crammed Transports Return Daily.

A sea captain of neutral nationality arrived here to-day after spending a fortnight in Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora. He tells me that one of the British submarines which recently succeeded in penetrating beyond the Dardanelles sank a Turkish torpedo boat between Peristeri and Ganos on May 3, says the Daily News.

In consequence also of the activity of these little craft, all shipping, with the exception of the Turkish Fleet and transports, which are constantly streaming to and from the Straits has been withdrawn beyond Galata Bridge into the Golden Horn. Among the first vessels to seek the shelter was a large German liner, formerly on the American route, which is occupied by the Turco-German Headquarters Staff.

The Goeben has been rendered sea-worthy only by giving her an interior casing of concrete below the waterline, which makes her practically useless except in perfectly smooth water.

Since the Medjidieh was torpedoed by a submarine near the Dardanelles, and the Hamidieh sunk by the Russians at the northern end of the Bosphorus, four smaller Turkish craft have come to grief in the Black Sea, and the effective Turkish Fleet now appears to consist only of the Breslau and half a dozen torpedo boats or destroyers.

The Russian bombardment of the Bosphorus, which has been proceeding concurrently with the British French attack on the Dardanelles, reached a climax during the past week-end. For three days the thunder of the heavy guns was heard almost continuously in Constantinople, and shells fell at Bjak Doro, only eight miles from the city. At the same time there were persistent rumours of a landing in force at Midia.

Wounded are pouring into Constantinople in thousands, the captain stated. Every day one or two transports carrying reinforcements leave for the Straits, but every day also three or four crammed with wounded return. Most of the great hotels and all the Greek schools have been turned into hospitals. Although he was in Constantinople the greater part of a fortnight following the commencement of the general attack he saw only 41 prisoners.

The affairs of the Ottoman Empire seemed to this observer to have passed almost entirely into German hands. This position the Turks are willing to endure because they believe it necessary to their ultimate success. The German attitude is that of a schoolmaster towards his boys, and the boys, on their part, have ceased to rebel against the duty of going to school.

Everything German is more than fashionable; it is regarded as saving something about it of the sacredness that attaches to patriotism. In the streets and cafes the Kaiser's officers carry things with a very high hand without causing any apparent resentment. Food in the capital is plentiful and cheap. The general feeling is highly optimistic, though elaborate preparations have been made for the removal, at a moment's notice of the seat of Government to Asia Minor, probably to Konia. Last Friday the Sultan was still in Constantinople, for the captain saw him surrounded by a strong guard on his way to the weekly religious solemnity of the Saliat.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (for account of the concerned) 1 English Billiard Table with accessories also

1 Pianola.
On view from Friday, the 2nd July.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Teak Hatelands with Bevelled Mirror, Tapestry covered Couch and Armchairs, Roll Top Desk, Writing Tables, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Carpets, White Lace Curtains, Pictures and Engravings, Ornaments, etc.
Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Dinner Wagon, Ice Chest, Dinner Crockery, Cutlery and Glass Ware, etc., etc.
Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Teak Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Chests-of-Drawers, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Sets, etc.

also
a few pieces of Canton Black-wood-ware
and
One English Billiard Table with Accessories
One Pianola.

On view from Friday, the 2nd July.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m., at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.
On view Now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MISHIMA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
Server, and Light Refreshments
at **LEXANDRA CAFE,**
Oper 11, Midland.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 2nd July, 1915.

The Great Feature Film
which has caused such a Sensation
13th & 14th Episodes
"PERILS OF PAULINE."

Pathe's British Gazette,
Showing
The Mobilising of Women
Trench Cookery
Russian Artillery in Action
and full of interesting events.
Also New
Pathe's Comics, Historical & Interesting Pictures.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing WEDNESDAY 30th June
the thrilling detective drama

THREE SIGNS ON THE CROSSWAY
in 4 parts, 6,000 feet

THE TORERO'S DAUGHTER
comedy in 2 parts, etc., etc.

Saturday, 3rd July.

WAYS OF PROVIDENCE
drama in 5 parts.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1800.

Over 50 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from **HIMROD'S CURE**, and every postulant similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

MADE FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all liver ailments. Thousands of Lads & Lasses keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, not only as a first aid to any distressing ailment of the system, but also as a powerful purgative. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of Imitations. All Chemists and Stores will supply them. Write for full particulars to **M. J. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.**

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.

The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 5th July at 2.30 p.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KIYO MARU."

From MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, AND OBILIAN PORTS AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th June at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 2nd July at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 11th July at 10 a.m. No Claims will be recognised if filed after 17th July.

K. DOI,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong June 26th 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut—"	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
"Roast—Shin	"	17
"Breast—Ngau Lam	"	19
"Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yik Pa	"	20
"do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—"	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
"do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
"Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
"Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	lb.	25
"Leg—Young Poi	"	25
"Shoulder—Young Shau	"	24
"Saddle—"	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tau	"	16
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidney—Chu Yia	"	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
"Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
"Leg—Chu Poi	"	28
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Young Sam	each	8
"Kidneys—Young Yiu	"	12
"Liver—Young Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
"Mutton—Shang Young Yau	"	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)"	"	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—"	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Outfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Odish—Man Yu	"	14
Oake—Hai	"	28
Outle Fish—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tik To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	30
Garoupe—Shik Pan	"	33
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Harrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Rey—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	"	12
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Teach—Wan Yu	"	16
Tarbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
"(Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin lb.	—
"(brides), Macao—San Heung Chin	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	—
Carambola—Yeung To	—
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
"America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
"Fresh—"	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
"Sweet—"	8
Pears, (American)—Kun San Shoo Lay	—
"(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chin	—
Plums—Swallow, Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yan	each 14
"Shanghai—Lo Kwat	—
Walnuts—Hop To	lb 15
"Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each —

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 8
Chenks	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
"(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Fin	—
"Sproat—Ah Choi	8
"Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
"Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	6
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chin	25
"Red—Hung Fa Chin	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chin	8
Curry Staff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
"old—Lo Keung	12
Horae Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	lb 6
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	—
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each —
Okros	lb —
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	7
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	6
Paraley—Kun Tsoi	lb 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb 8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
"Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	—
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnips Puntl (Long)—Lo Pak	—
"English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Fwa	4
"(American)—Kam-san Chin K a	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	6
"Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Tan	—

海鮮

海參	每斤	1.50
魚翅	每斤	2.00
鮑魚	每斤	3.00
海參	每斤	1.50
魚翅	每斤	2.00
鮑魚	每斤	3.00
海參	每斤	1.50
魚翅	每斤	2.00
鮑魚	每斤	3.00

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	8
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	7
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2 "	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	—

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above).

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 10 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 22—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhouse.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Luxemburg burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauvages taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 28—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 16—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 18—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on

Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Ool. Meritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Mersey River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the *Masada* in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzza River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of \$340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Osthaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H.M.S. *Formidable* sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Borchgrevink resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the *Blucher* sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givency and Cuiachy.

(Continued on page 10.)

CONSIGNEES

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship "INDRA," having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 5th July at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915.

NOTICE

FAIRALL & CO.
ANNUAL SUMMER
SALE

on MONDAY, June 28th, 1915.
Prior to stocktaking. All goods greatly reduced in all Departments.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Anderson S E Joseph E M
Baring J H Joseph S M
Bell C D J Jones M T
Bellis, Mrs E R Kirkpatrick Mrs E
Black B Lambert E B
Bouman G C Layton
Chesman E Law H D
Cassell C L Leming F
Cornhill Mrs Lloyd G T
d'Almada Castro Longfield S
Mr & Mrs Lopez J M
d'Almada Castro M
Miss Markham B
d'Almada Castro Mrs Elliott Dr & Mrs O
Miss Mehta K B
Davis Mr & Mrs F E Merochi J
Derham C Mody Mr & Mrs J H
Dowley W A
Duffy Miss M E Neighbour W R
Ehrenfeld E E Ormiston J
Evenson E Ray, J E
Fania Mrs & Miss Panton Miss
Finney A C Pitcher A J
French Capt & Mrs Pol D
E M Pott Mr & Mrs F T
Fitzwilliams D G H Reay, Miss F
Fuller, Deaman Ray, J E
Fuller Mr & Mrs S Russell Mrs J A
Gambell Capt Ross R G
Glasier Miss Rowell J P
Gibb J Smith W H
Gould Mr & Mrs J Smith Mrs A G
Goulbourn V Sorby V
Gregory T M Taylor Mr & Mrs J
Griffiths H Thompson W
Goodrich O L Vallin Dr & Mrs H D
Hall Capt T P Watkins C E
Hampel Mr & Mrs Wall Mr & Mrs A
Hewitt Hon M E A White F W
Hicks White Mr & Mrs
Hills Miss T L
Hollingsworth A H Wilks W
Hodge W J Wood G G
Irving E A Wood Mrs R F

Peak Hotel.

Baxter H R Lambert Eng Lient
Bowdler Mrs and Mrs John
Butler P R Lambert Miss
Carmichael Mr and Linton A
Mrs H F Marriott Mrs
Cartwright H A Mitchellmore Mr & Mrs
Cassell Mr & Mrs D C Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Carr F W Oliveborn Mrs
Clair G Perkins T L
Compton A C Pountney H N
Cousland A Pyne Major R E
Darling Col R E Ralphs Mrs E E
Ellis E Sinclair A
Fisher Major Shanks Miss
Hale Mr & Mrs B A Skott G
Hall Col Gordon Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Hansen W J Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Hardman A Squair Mrs
Hud B A Tiedall Mrs E W
Humphreys Mr Tidall G
Johns Mrs T J R Tindal J A Mr & M
Jones Mrs Vandouss
Kadoorie E

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr & Mrs Locky, W H
Andrews W J Lowden R
Anker J Nixon A C
Arntzen Mr & Mrs Omer T
Crew Mr & Mrs Reynolds C W
Dunrich A Robertson D
LeDuc Rozes F G
Grant J Stuenkel
James B Todd C W
Johnson G Turner O H
Kievler A Vede V D
Leur G W Wright S H
Leon B

Kingsclere Hotel.

Fidler B E Rawlinson R J
Fidkins Miss D Robertson Mr & Mrs
Forbes Mr & Mrs Mrs J
Forbes A Sachse Mrs G
Fulder B E Sheldon Mr & Mrs
Herdman A Sheldons Mr & Mrs
Hewegoff Shields A L
Logan W Singer Mr & Mrs E
Lurhrs J H van G Percy Burn
Nixon F C Wilson M J

Carlton Hotel.

Carson Mr & Mrs Macgregor D
Carson Miss H Malcolin J
Clarke Miss May Marshall J
Craig H Meek Thomas
Cropley L Molyer
Cropley N C Pennell W V
Cropley C C Penon N
Fletcher W O Penon R
Goodall Mr & Mrs Rayne, Mr & Mrs
Goodall Misses Soga T
Hollway H D Tapell E
Hosbald J Taylor W
Jones G L D Thom Wm
Killer S A Winteren R
Lees H

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R Lauresten Mr & Mrs
Bellison Mr & Mrs
W H Lee W D
Brown W Lee T H
Browne W Lennox Miss
Bunde W Lennox J
Caxton A A Macdonald Major D
Cooke Mrs J F Murphy H
Cooke Miss J F Nakai R
Cooke Master G M Penning A L
Course A Penning A L
Dutton Mr & Mrs Richardson Mr & Mrs
A Richardson W
Elson W T Richardson W
Gee Mr & Mrs Riggs Mr & Mrs H E
Foy Mrs A Robson Mrs
Fyle A Soper C H
Fyfe G Stewart R
Haddick F K Sweeney Mrs S
Hastings F R Tanso H
Hosbald A Tait Mr & Mrs A N
Hosbald J Taylor F
Hosbald Mrs J Threlkell Mrs E L
Jackson Mr & Mrs Tunda S
Kates T H Underwood Mr & Mrs
Kearney W Lambert Mrs J H

NOTICE

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Gas Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 33 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

NOTICE

Thursday July 1st 1915 (and until further notice) 25% cash discount will be allowed on all goods.

M. GAINES, Alexandra Buildings.

WHITEAWAY'S
For Reliable and Economical
RAIN PROOFSAND
UMBRELLASLADIES'
RAIN COATS

Carefully Selected
Values in a Full Range of
sizes and colourings.

THE VALUE
WE OFFER

Is the Result of Keen
Buying.
Coupled with Our Ability
to Effect
Cash Payments.

Prices Range from
\$10.50 to \$28.50 each.

NEW UMBRELLAS

Good Wearing Umbrellas, Strong Frames, Smart Handles.
Including Smart Straight Handles.
Prices from \$3.50 to \$12.50 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICES

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members to be held on Monday 12th July, at 12 noon in the Chamber of Commerce Room New Government Building, the following resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect.

1. That, in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member.

2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV viz:—

"Any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a member."

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30 June, 1915.

BATHING TRIP TO MERS BAY

via KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

A launch can now be hired from undersigned to leave Tai Po Pier, for any afternoon, after 3 o'clock.

Water and Bathing Brackets unexcelled.
Book early to avoid disappointment.

For terms apply to
H. A. LAMMERT,
4, Luddell St.

ICES.

SILIMPOON (SEBATTIK) COAL

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpoon Coal (either cargo or bunkers) at either Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

A'SNOWBALLSAC SALE

In aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on FRIDAY, July 9th from 4-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Ross Davies, and Lady Ross Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th P. N. J. will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

NOTICE

A vacancy occurs on July 1st for bachelor or married couple in Montpellier, Queen's Gardens.

NOTICES

AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.
ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail
Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy:—25 cents.
Annual Subscription:—\$13 (including postage \$17).

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Little Hongkong.

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NOTICE

KEROSENE OIL.
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Vœux Road, West.

NOTICE

CLEARANCE SALE

of

LAMP SHADES.

30% discount for CASH

KOMOR & KOMOR'S

Alexandra Buildings

Des Vœux Road

Hongkong, 23rd June 1915.

Commercial.

Ula Piah Dividend.

The Ula Piah Company has declared a second interim dividend of 3 per cent. payable on Friday, 26th inst.

Ural Caspian Oil.
London May 19.—The Hon. Ronald Parker presided to-day at the annual meeting of the Ural Caspian Oil Corporation. In moving the adoption of the report, he apologised for the lateness of the accounts, and said that they were for nineteen months. The mobilisation of the Russian Army and the depletion of the company's clerical staff at Goureff was the cause. The production amounted for the first twelve months of the period to an average of 7,005 tons a month for twelve wells. For the last seven months of the period the production was 13,955 tons a month for nineteen wells. That was 734 tons per well per month, against 634 tons per well per month in the twelve months. The average output per well showed an advance of 15 to 16 per cent. According to Russian statistics a 5 per cent. reserve had to be built up out of profits. A sum of £85,000 had been set aside. Stocks had accumulated owing to the war and to the closing of shipping.

Middleton Tin Mines.
The following is the report of the Directors to the fourth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on 28th June at Malacca. After writing off Depreciation amounting to \$19,663.75 the year's working shows a profit of \$12,388.88, to which has to be added \$1,759.20 brought forward from the previous account, making a total of \$15,148.08 available for distribution. This year's Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows:—Payment of Dividend of 8 per cent. \$9,000; Directors' Fees, \$880.34; Bonus to Staff, \$350; Leaving to be carried forward, \$5,128.74; \$10,140.08. The total output of tin ore for the period under review was pikils 1,837.87, viz: hydraulic pikils 1,685.30 and tribute pikils 252.57. Since the close of the accounts the stock of ore has been realised, creditors paid off and there is now a substantial balance at the credit of the Company with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who have released the lien over the Company's plant and machinery. Sluicing operations have at times been seriously interrupted through shortage of water, but Mr. G. W. Wright, the Manager, reports this as having been overcome, and the future prospects of the Mine improved in consequence. The retiring Director is Mr. W. M. Sims, who offers himself for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Darrick & Co., Singapore, also retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Increase of Empire Sugar Supplies.
In British Guiana a very energetic campaign is being carried on for the enlargement of the sugar-planting area and increased production of the best cane-sugar. Large areas of land, easily accessible and well suited for empoldering, are declared to be awaiting development; and while prices are maintained at anything like present rates, cultivation might be very considerably increased by the extension of railway facilities and, where necessary, by immigration of labour from the East Indies and elsewhere. A recent despatch from Sir W. Egerton gives estimated figures of possible production, which are very suggestive of the opportunities lying ahead in this portion of the Empire if present and prospective demands are to be adequately met. The supplies of sugar for home consumption now controlled by the British Government are being steadily depleted, and the need must soon arise for a renewal of discussion as to how the cutting off of Continental supplies is to be further met. The policy which was perhaps sufficient and defensible in pre-war times must be considered afresh in the light of the experience gained during the past few months; and the longer the war lasts the more imperative becomes the necessity for re-examination of the Imperial sources of supply of this indispensable commodity.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES D.—BUYERS M.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£812½	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	870	790	£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9¼ equal to \$27.27 for 1½ year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	£265	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	370	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£170	10,000	\$15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$895	12,400	\$250	100	847½ April	700 Oct.	\$895	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192¼ Jan.	240	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$148	20,000	\$100	30	160 July	140 Oct.	148	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	395	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$5.00	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5¼ Dec.	5.00	4.80	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$54	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27½ Nov.	54	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$134	80,000	\$15	all	29¼ Jan.	22 Dec.	23	21¾	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$105	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	105	96	Final of 3½ making 6½ on preferred shares & 5½ on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$86½	3,797,610	£1	all	106½ Feb.	70½ Sept.	94½	92½	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 ex div. s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$118	20,000	\$100	all	96½ Feb.	70 Nov.	118	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$36	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	36	27¼	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n. 32/-	s.	1,000,000	£1	all	4½ Feb.	33½ Dec.	33½	32½	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Min. s. div.		200,000	£1	all	3½ Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.75	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Ing Co., Ltd.	\$3.75	160,000	£1	all	39½ Feb.	19½ Nov.	32½	32½	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6								
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$71½	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'oad Co., Ltd.	\$64	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	64	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51½	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$81	38,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82½ Dec.	85	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$194	13,000	£100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6¼ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116	20,000	\$50	50					\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108½	50,000	\$100	all	117½ July	98 Nov.	108½	108	\$3½ for year ending 31/12/14
H'phray Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.60	150,000	\$10	all	9¼ Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.60	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$50	10	45½ Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$104	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	71	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$167½	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	167	152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$71	125,000	\$10	all	8¼ Mar.	7 June	7.40	7	50 cents for 1914
Kung Yik	\$13.90	75,000	£10	all	14½ Jan.	11 Mar.	14½	13¾	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$87½	8,700	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$198	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99½	97½	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4¼	10,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4¼	4¼	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34	40,000	7½	6	38 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.85	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$39¼	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	40	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184	6,500	\$25	all	217½ July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 making \$8½ for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26½	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26½	26¼	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5	325,000	5/-	all	13½ July	7½ Feb.	5 x div.	4.80 x div.	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$140	250,000	£10	all	64½ Mar.	28 Dec.	42	38	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10½ Jan.	9¼ June	10	10	80 cts.
Do (New)	\$0.80	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	\$1	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	\$4	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5	12,000	\$10	10			5	5	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.15	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4½ Nov.	3¼	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17½	27,723	\$10	all	22¼ Feb.	17 Jan.	17½	16½	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6½	90,000	\$10	all	8½ April	6.60 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6½	11,000	\$7	all	9½ Jan.	6½ Dec.	6	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	29 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JULY 1, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

20th June.

Selling.	Demand India135	T/T France2.30	6 m/s. France2.46
T/T1/8 5/16	T/T Bombay2.30	Demand Paris2.30	Gold Leaf per tael \$58.20
Demand1/8 3/8	Demand Bombay135	On Haiphong8¼% prem.	Sovereign\$11.15 nom.
30 d/s1/8 7/16	T/T Calcutta135	On Saigon8	Bar Silver ready22 7/8
60 d/s1/8 1/2	Demand Calcutta135	On Bangkok86	forward
4 m/s1/8 9/16	Demand Manila87	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai78½	T/T East F'co & N.Y. 42¼	4 m/s. L/O1/9 15/16	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 42 5/8	4 m/s. D.P.1/10 1/16	
T/T Singapore76 1/4	T/T Java107	6 m/s. L/O1/10 3/16	
T/T Japan87	T/T MarksNom.	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 3/16	
T/T India134¼	Demand Germany...	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 44	
		4 m/s. MarksNom.	
		4 m/s. Prades2.41	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$10 3/8	
Chinese.....10\$19 1/2	
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$ 8 7/8	
Hongkong 10\$ 8 7/8	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 18,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies: Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seoul, Tokyo.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

YOSHINO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver\$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

